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Pennsylvania Capitalist Corruption Forebodes the Revolution.

HEW IT DOWN!

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.-The Eastern Empire under Theodora the imperial courtezan, France under Louis XIV. and England under Charles II. have always been held up as places, individuals and epochs of great political and social corruption, but Pennsylvania of to-day possesses a cotem-porary record outshining these his-toriacl precedents of a long time ago. In each of these cases the centralization of wealth in the hands of a few has been the cause of political rottenness, and in each case the poor have ness, and in each case the poor have been so utterly downtrodden as to be unable to even imitate the political parasites that were and are happy to imitate the vices of their wealthy and powerful patrons in office, in trade and in high capitalistic society. There are but few of the crimes that have rendered infamous the Green and Blue fac-tions of the Byzantine circus that have not been perpetrated in political Penn-sylvania. Suicide, bribery, wholesale theft and official harlotry are the com-mon charges that are being made all over this State against our office-holders, and what is more to the purpose the great public believes the assertions

the great public believes the assertions made upon the rostrum by Senators and expectant office-seekers.

For the past four years the Republican faction quarrels have been the source of endless financial and bawdyhouse scandals. They first became prominent three years ago when our present junior United States Senator, Mr. Penrose was candidate for the Re-Mr. Penrose, was candidate for the Re-publican nomination for Mayor. On the eve of the nomination stories were the eve of the nomination stories were circulated broadcast and mysteriously charging that Mr. Penrose led an immoral life. In the midst of the excitement a party of clergymen met in the Union League Club, a club made up largely of our wealthiest cifices, and decided that the stories made Mr. Penrose unfit for Mayor, a meeting was feedded that the stories made Mr. Pen-rose unfit for Mayor, a meeting was-called of reformers and this meeting suggested, among others, the name of our present Mayor. In consequence, Penrose was turned down quickly and the present Mayor, the pliant and superserviceable tool of the clique of capitalists that afterwards secured the purchase of the peoples' gas works un-vier his signature, was nominated and dier his signature, was nominated and elected, but, bless you, not because of his high moral attributes. Immediate-ity after the election the Union League revised its rules, because Mr. Penrose, hs one of its members, objected to that little cabal of ministers using non-members' privileges to assemble in its parlor and assassinate his character. The rules, as revised, make Monday of The rules, as revised, make Monday of each week clerical day in the only club in the city which pays a Government license to sell liquors to its members and ministerical visitors! The present Mayor, Charles Warwick, when not hilarious and bibulous, is the greatest flasco by way of an official, and the most abject tool of corporations, Philadelphia ever saw

delphia ever saw.

The next political movement was the race, in 1896, for Senator Don Came-ron's seat in the United States Senate. The two aspirants for the place were Senator Quay's man Penrose and John Wanamaker, or the boss and high so-clety against slickness and business shrewdness. The struggle for the prize was a memorable one in which Mr. Penrose became Senator Penrose, and thereby the "hupper suckles," so seri moral standing. Peurose represents Philadelphia's best society. On one side of his house he is of Quaker stock and on the other he comes from a wealthy slave-owning family from the South. He is thus doubly-dyed with espitalism. Eefore the war the Southern Democrats declared it to be a gov ernmental maxim that "capital should own its own labor," while to-day the Republican party, rising out of a fratricidal war to be dominant in the coun try, has re-affirmed that maxim to be true and made labor a profounder slave than was ever dreamed of in Uncle Tom's cabin. Penrose is related by marriage to the Drexel family, the loud newly rich before whom the quieter, soberer Quaker element of Pennsylva ala has suffered a total eclipse. The Droxeis are related to the Astors, the Astors with other millionaires, and hus we see how our wealthy oligarchy, controlling as they do all the means that produce wealth and power, makes the chance of imperialism perceptibly

near in this country.

The Wanamaker campaign at that time was full of incidents. It really bereligious revival up the State, in Blair County, where the Rev. D. L. Anderson, Wanamaker's assistant Sunday school superintendent, went on a rush, carpet-bad in hand, as a substitute for John in the soul-saving business. Following this, Wanamaker campaigned in Blair and Huntingdon Counties in Blair and Huntingdon Countles where the people were suddenly de-uged with accounts of Mr. Penroses's poralities, followed in turn by like endoes against Wansmaker and then threats of more and worse, and then libel suits. Capitalism, in its race

for office appeared in an astonishing form to the country people while the Philadelphians smiled from the stand-Philadelphians smiled from the standpolat of superior knowledge on these
Immoralities. Then the Rev. Dwight
L. Moody, who saves souls at \$100 and
upwards a night, took a hand and requested that on a certain day all
Christians in Pennsylvania meet and
pray to Almighty God that a Christian
man be elected Senator. This praying
business is supposed to have been inspired by Wanamaker's pastor. Some
met and prayed, but as Penrose was
elected we are at liberty to believe that
Providence either did not hear the
prayers or else entirely overlooked the
claims of Mr. Wanamaker and his
oleaginous pietry. oleaginous pietry.

We are now in the midst of another

We are now in the midst of another Senatorial contest, with Senator Quay and John Wanamaker seeking the toga. Again the flood-gates of scandal are opened and at the same place, namely. Huntingdon County, where Senator Penrose declared, in a carefully delivered speech a few days ago, that John Wanamaker offered to give, in 1896, through his agent, E. A. Valkenberg, the sum of \$200,000 in order to secure enough of Legislators to electim. Wanamaker, to the United States secure enough of Legislators to elect him, Wanamaker, to the United States Senate. The speech, coming from a United States Senator, created a sensation, preceded as it was by the arrest in this city of Senator Quay on the charge of robbing the State Treasury of \$100,000 through the People's Bank, whose cashier, John S. Hopkins, shot himself some ten mouths age.

The charge, which Penrose made against Wanamaker was the first public utterance on the notorious bribery cases of two years ago, but they were

lic utterance on the notorious bribery cases of two years ago, but they were not news to many people. It was told in every newspaper sanctum in Philadelphia at that time, was talked over amongst editors, reporters and correspondents, was talked over privately in many other places, and was believed, but as Wanamaker has every sance in Philadelphia subsidized not a paper in Philadelphia subsidized, not a word was uttered on the subject until a few months ago a suit was begun over it, by parties to the bribery, in Northampton County courts. Then the Northampton County courts. Then the affidavits were printed, reflecting on Wanamaker, but the suits were withdrawn, and Penrose said that Wanamaker privately paid the costs, amounting to \$50,000. This was also known in newspaper circles and it was not published to the public until the late Huntingdon speech of Penrose.

Let us look at this charge of bribery. Let me show to the best of my knowledge, how capitalism disports itself be-

edge, how capitalism disports itself be-fore the people in Pennsylvania. Ac-cording to Mr. Wanamaker's statement made to a friend of mine, Mr. Wana-maker, Mr. Robert C. Ogden, now in maker, Mr. Robert C. Ogaen, now in New York, and Thomas Wanamaker, John's eldest son, divided \$1,150,000 profits for the year 1895 out of the big store. Of this amount John Wana-maker took \$800,000; Thomas Wana-maker, \$100,000; and Robert C. Ogden, \$200,000. It will be seen by this that it would be an easy matter for Mr. John Wanamaker to give \$200,000 and more for the Senatorship. But Mr. Wanamaker says, by way of denial, that he was in Europe for six months previous to the Senatorial election. previous to the Senatorial election, which is very true, but at the same time his agent, Frank Willing Leach, at a saiary, it is said, of \$12,000, was his active literary representative. That it is believed in many quarters that Mr. Penrose told a correct story is indicated by what a Presbyterian clergyman told me on Sunday last. Said he:
"Lohn Wanamaker, will do snything and do it in any way if he can secure his own advantage thereby." This is the way that one of Pennsylvania's capitalists looks to a distinguished clergyman who congratulated the writer of this on some Socialistic remarks made to his Sunday school on a recent Sunday. It is harsh judgment, but Wanamaker has not stopped in his race for wealth and office to consider,

Wanamaker expresses his belief in the charges made against Quay and his use of the public money. On the morning of the first day of the Legislative session of 1897 a member of the Legislature, oldest member in point of service, told me that Quay had gotten \$300,000 out of the Treasury to help on his fight against Wanamaker and that the State money said to be in the Treasury was not there, and that the State money in our banks was loaned to the politicians who gave instead their personal notes not worth the paper they were written on. \$300,000 of the people's money was more than Wanamaker's \$200,000, and hence Quay's man, who was declared, with all his blue blood, to be too immoral to be Philadelphia's Mayor, became the State's representative in the national Senate. Recent developments have proved the truth told me by this Legis-

In this complexion has capitalism with no other merit but money, bought the great State founded by Penn. Thousands of the children of the poor are mithout schools, because the school money of the State is tied up in banks for the speculative use of Quay, his heelers, and the State officials. Charges of gross immorality are made on all sides. The maintenance of private harlots from public funds seems to have become epidemic, while bribery to secure the highest public offices is acknowledged to be the only available means to attain the end. Wanamaker charges public theft and he in turn is accused of using his big fortune to reach the Senate. Quay wants to make money easily, while Wanamaker, flush of cash, wants to get into the United States Senate because he believes it should be a body of "business men." thus degrading what should be the place of great statesmanship to the level of a cut-rate bargain counter where the dollar can secure the seat

Speech delivered in Los Angeles, Cal., by James T. Van Rensselaer, S. L. P. Candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District.

Ladies and Gentlemen:-This is our country. The legally expressed will of the majority is the supreme law of the land. We are responsible for what our government does. We cannot excuse ourselves because of the act of some king or the opinion of nobles. We have no right to transfer our privileges to those counterfeits of royalty and nobility the trust king and a subservient plutocracy. Before God we are the kings, we are the nobles, we are the aristocracy of America, and when our government does right we are honored, and when our government does wrong the brand of shame is on the American brow. To-day there is in the United States a vast congress consisting of the people, and in that congress every man has a voice, and it is the duty of every man to inquire into all questions for himself to the end that he may vote as a man and as a patriot should. No American should be dominated by pre-judice. No man standing under our flag should follow after the fife and drum of a party unless that party rep-resents some principle he wishes to uphold. He should say to himself, "I am a freeman and I will discharge the obligations of an American citizen with all the intelligence I possess." The love we hold for this country is because its people are free, and if we are not free in any sense of the word, can we honestly say it is not through our own

To-night I am not going to appeal to your prejudices, if you have any, I am going to talk to the sense that you have. I am going to address myself o your brain and to your heart, . I ask to your brain and to your heart. I ask nothing of you except that you will help to preserve the institutions of the Republic. I ask nothing of you except that you will stand by the principle of liberty, the principle of equality, the principle of fraternity; stand by the principles enunciated by our forefathers and embodied in the constitution. That is all I ask. tion. That is all I ask.

TWO QUESTIONS. Now two great questions divide the American people and I propose to speak a little about those questions. In dealing with them I do not wish you to pretend to agree with me. I want no applause unless you honestly believe I am right. These questions are (1) Have the common people anything to hope from the continuance of an unbridled system of free competition? (2) Can the proletariat under Socialism regain collectively what has become indivi-dually impossible? To the first without hesitation I answer, No. The sec-ond I answer that if Socialism is not the way out, if Socialism is not the solution of our social ills, then there is no solution. "If it is true that the increase of knowledge, the winning of a greater domain over nature which is its consequence, and the wealth which follows upon that domain, are to make no difference in the extent and the inno difference in the extent and the in-tensity of want with its concomitant physical and moral degradation amongst the masses of the people. I should hail the advent of some kindly comet which would sweep the whole affair away as a desirable consumma-tion." Almost as outspoken as a Nihil-iet thus wrote the great scientist Huxist, thus wrote the great scientist Hux-ley. This is the kind of feeling now stirring American and European sowhich nothing is more certain than that it will have to be reckoned with.

"Look up the land, look down the land! The poor, the poor, the poor, they stand Wedged by the pressing of Trade's hand

Against an inward-opening door: That pressure tightens evermore."

HAVE WE CLASSES?

But says someone: "You are attempting to divide this country into classes We have no classes in the United States no permanent classes here. The mil-lionaire may be a mendicant, and the mendicant may be a millionaire. The man now working for the millionaire may employ that millionaire's son to work for him. The rich man who en-deavors to help his fellow man de-serves the honor and respect of the great Republic."

Personally, I have no quarrel with the plutocrat. Personally I have nothing against the men who get rich in the free and open field of competition. Personally I have no hate for the suc-cessful. But economically I have no use for the millionaire, and if I have no use for the millionaire who has never been a mendicant, I have less for the mendicant become millionaire. The latter in his rise has dragged down hundreds, if not thousands, of honest and hard working men. Take Jay Gould for an instance, or the mining speculators of the Comstock Lode. It may be true that the man now working for the millionaire may employ that millionaire's son to work for him. The Leiter coachman of to-day may be the Joe Leiter master of to-morrow. All that is true enough, but how many of such men have you ever heard or read about, and do you foolishly believe the number is on the increase? Is not the small-intellectual gain derived from a Palo Alto or Chicago University but a trifling offset to the awful economic curse of vast individual wealth and the

moral mlasma surrounding its accumu-

I do not wish to be charged with inciting the rich against the poor, but whenever I hear a Socialist speech I always wonder where the wealthy classes are to come in. It seems as if in some way they were being overlooked. Their position reminds me of the story of the Sunday school class where the lesson was taken from the Prodigal Son. The teacher had been dwelling on the character of the elder brother. "But amid all the rejoicing." said he, "there was one to whom the preparation of the feast brought no joy, to I do not wish to be charged with intion of the feast brought no joy, to whom the prodigal's return gave no pleasure but only bitterness, one who did not approve of the feast being held, and who had no wish to attend it. Now. can any of you tell me who this was?" There was a breathless silence, fol-lowed by a vigorous cracking of thumbs, and then from a dozen sympa-thetic little geniuses came the chorus: "Please sir, it was the fatted calf:"

During the French revolution at

orator exclaimed, "I do not accuse the king; I do not accuse the nation; I do not accuse the people: I accuse the situation." And so while personally I accuse no one, economically I accuse the situation. Economically I know the whole competitive system to be wrong. Why, my friends, we have in this coun-try classes as clearly defined as in any country in the history of the world. Look at the course of our social evolu-tion. Why its whole tendency has been to exclude the producing classes from the possession of land and capital; its whole tendency has been to establish a new subjection, the subjection of the workers; its whole tendency has been to force the laborer to depend upon nothing but precarious wage-labor. If you doubt this assertion I will not only prove it, but I will demonstrate it to you. With a prophetic instinct which you. With a prophetic instinct which has earned for his writings the title of the "Bible of Socialism," thus wrote Karl Marx thirty years ago. Said he: "The competitive forces of society will in time work so fiercely against each other that some kind of co-operation will have to be resorted to to prevent their becoming absolutely destructive." My friends in this country, in this State, right under your eyes in this very city, this prediction has been justified by the course of events. In the thirty-eight years between 1860 and 1898 the wealth of the United States has grown from sixteen billions to over eighty billions of dollars. In the same eighty billions of dollars. In the same time the per capita wealth has sprung from \$514 to nearly \$1,200. Twelve hundred dollars for every man, woman and child in this great Republic. One would imagine that under a free gov-ernment the people would enjoy the benefits. Such, however, is not the case. Statisticians tell us that prior to the late war we had under the American flag a million or more men without without steady employment, and a standing army of sixty thousand tramps. Men out of work, men starv-ing, men finding it harder and harder to earn a living. This is the story with which we have become only too familiar. Yet never before were the United States so rich as they are now, never before were the banks of the world so filled with money seeking in-

SURPLUS VALUE.

To the existence of surplus value may be attributed this unhappy condition of affairs. And this brings us face to face with this little understood ques-In the whole range of political economy, I might almost say in the whole range of the science of life, there is no question not excepting Socialism itself of more importance to working-men than the question of surplus value. I want to say right here that on the abolition of the individual use of sur-plus value; on the emancipation of the working classes from the curse and burden of an unearned increment; on the freedom of the laborer to acquire the full value of his own toll; on the liberation of the proletariat from the individualistic power of private capital depends the future of the human race.

The worst of the possession of wealth is that it gives command not so much over labor as over unpaid labor. Disguise the truth as we may, clothe sur plus value in any garment that seems most convenient, put wealth in the form of profit, interest, rent, the fact remains that capital is only the material shape of unpaid labor. We see this if we trace the history and expe dients of capital to lengthen the time and the intensity of the working day. But I can best make the question of surplus value clear to you by two illustrations.

The first is from a little country vi lage near which I used to live. In that village was a small hardware merchant, in the same place was a tin-smith and general mechanic. The mer-chant had tools, the tinsmith had none. The former employed the latter at a dollar and a half per day, and charged a long suffering peasantry three dol lars per day for the latter's services. The dollar and a half received by the The dollar and a half received by the merchant for exploiting the tinsmith is what is known as surplus value. From this illustration we see that in every working day there is "necessary labor" time and "surplus labor" time. Here a capitalist gives his hireling enough to buy the necessaries of life by paying him the value of five hours' work,

while obtaining the free disposal of his productive force during the entire day, he has, therefore, exchanged the produce of five hours against the labor of ten hours and has put in his pocket as net profit the produce of the five hours beyond the "necessary labor." From this surplus pocketed by an employer, this surplus which we call surplus value, this command over unpaid labor, capital comes into being.

Here an economic law comes into

bor, capital comes into being.

Here an economic law comes into play of the very first importance. As I have aimed to make clear to you, capital is the surplus value of human labor. In other words, surplus value and capital are identically one and the same thing. Now I imagine-you have all some knowledge of the workings of compound interest. I have seen promissory notes drawn in California bearing interest at the rate of one and one ing interest at the rate of one and one and a half per cent, a month, the in-terest to be paid quarterly and if not so paid to be compounded and added to the principal. I have seen farmers utterly crushed in attempting to carry this unnatural burden. And yet, my friends, in the workings of compound interest we find the best simile with which to liken the action of surplus value upon labor. Just as a farmer is compelled through necessity to sign a promissory note, so the laborer, driven by the same law of self-preser-vation, is forced to create capital. Having created a certain amount of capital, or surplus value, he is then required not only to create more surplus quired not only to create more surplus value, but to earn interest in the surplus value already created. This to carry out the simile is compounded and added to the principal. Nor does the simile end here. Just as the statute, provides in the case of a promissory note that judgment must be taken within one period, and that the judgment treat must large within another, prinin one period, and that the judgment itself must lapse within another, principal and accumulated interest in many cases thus being destroyed, so will it be, though by different means, with capital. The process of compounding accumulation will go or ad infinitum until one of two things must happen, capital will either be consumed in warthat is destroyed by act of God.—or -that is, destroyed by act of God,—or the workers, finding themselves stran-gled, by their own efforts will burst their bonds and bring to a close the capitalistic era,

My second illustration is drawn from the combined railway interests of the United States. Here we have to deal with a bona fide investment of probably six billions of dollars. This amount by the various capitalistic methods, used in manipulating surplus value, that is by those methods known value, that is by those methods known as stock-watering, sinking and reserve funds has been increased to a se called capital of let us say twelve billions. Now the sum paid annually to the railways by the people is \$1,200,000,000. Of this all but \$539,000,000 represents surplus value, which, by the substitution of government ownership for the present cumbrans system, goold be encreased cumbrans system, goold be encreased. tion of government ownership for the present cumbrous system, could be entirely done away with. Out of a score of unnecessary items which the public are now indirectly asked to support let me quote only four. By the abolition of interest and rent \$300,000,000 can be saved; by the abolition of the payment of dividends \$90,000,000. By abolishing all but one of the presidents with their staffs \$25,000,000; by doing away with attorneys and other legal expenses, \$12,000,000. These and other items make a grand total of \$661,000,000. make a grand total of \$661,000,000, which under public ownership might be saved every year, a saving of more than half the \$ 200,000,000 now paid to the railroad kings by the people. In the wild efforts of capital to carry this tremendous burden look at the

conditions existing in this free Repub-lic. My attention was recently called to a report taken from Poor's Railway Manual, showing the freight returns for all railways in the country. This covered a period of seven years, be-ginning in 1890. With the exception of 1892, this statement showed a steady proportions as to be absolutely alarm ing. In consequence, where the rail-ways of the United States ought now to be employing a million men, eight hundred thousand are made to do the work. Moreover, authorities state that work. Moreover, authorities state that if this decline continues there will have to be a reduction made in the wages paid to all railway employés. And be it remembered this reduction would already have taken place had it not been for the great strike of 1894. One need hardly ask. Why are the great railways consolidating? To save expense. One need hardly ask, why are the banks consolidating? To save expense. One need hardly ask, Why are the banks consolidating? To save expense. One need hardly ask, Why has capital at any loss or hazard determined to refuse further concessions tolabor?' To re tain surplus value.

USE AND ABUSE OF WEALTH.

If I have made myself clear to you you will realize that, partly through ignorance, partly through blind ac-ceptance of the competitive system, the workers have given, and still are giv-ing, the surplus value of their labor to others. It is, therefore, a matter of vital importance to laborers to inquire into the reflex action of capital upon their interests. To do this we must closely examine into the use and abuse

Let us first take the abuse of wealth that is, the awful waste of misdirected surplus value through the unproductive expenditure of the rich. Scientific Socialists have no more difficult task than to make this point clear to the unthink-ing masses. They have no more diffi-cult task than to disabuse the average human mind of a belief that the luxury of the rich is a blessing rather than a curse to the poor. Says John Stuart Mill in his "Political Economy" "There is not an opinion more general among mankind than this, that the unproductive expenditure of the rich is (Continued on page 3.)

Washington State Socialists Carry the Glad Tidings Trough the State.

ON TO THE 100,000!

NEW WHATCOM, Wash., Oct. 20-Away out here, in the furthest northwest county of the furthest northwest State, the S. L. P. is carrying on an aggressive fight for Socialism. As we believe it will be encouraging to the

believe it will be encouraging to the S. L. P. proletarians at large to hear about our work here we concluded that an account should be published.

A few weeks ago Section Whatcom resolved that speakers be secured to proclaim the gospel of Socialism and the mission of the S. L. P. in this (Whatcom) county. Like nearly all Socialists, the members of our Section were poor but willing to help to their fullest extent and assessed themselves a small sum each to secure speakers to tour the county. Comrades Frank O'Neil, of Section Whatcom, and Thomas Lawry, of Section Seattle, volunteered their services freely and began the work last week. The first meeting was held at Fairhaven on Sept. 27, 1808, and on the evening of the 28th another followed at New Whatcom, the home of one of our nominees for the Judiciary, Comrade Thomas Young.

the home of one of our nominees for the Judiciary, Comrade Thomas Young. On Saturday, Oct. 1, Comrades O'Neil and Lawry, accompanied by Comrade C. Beck, of Section Whatcom the latter bearing a big satchel filled with the only kind of dynamite we carry, i. e. Socialist literature), started on their tour through the county. Part on their tour through the county. Part of the way was traveled on foot, part by wagon (usually tendered without cost by either class-conscious Social-ists or sympathizers with the cause). and a very small part by train and

The first meeting out was at Ferndale. It was a rousing affair and much of the credit due for the same belongs to Comrade John Miller.

In the wagon of and by Comrade Sutton, the speakers were on Sunday morning taken from Ferndale to Cus-ter, where they gave a Sunday morn-ing talk to a small but appreciative audience in a hall tendered free by its owner, Mr. North, for which we return thanks. Jumping into the wagon, the speakers were taken by Comrade Sut-ton to Blaine, where that same eventon to Blaine, where that same evening they addressed a good crowd—the hall a large one, being comfortably filled. The people received the truths of Socialism in wonder. They had never heard it before, and when Comrade Sutton's wagon, bearing the Socialist missionaries, departed the next morning for Lynden, they left on the street corners of Blaine groups of men animatedly discussing the questions they had heard on the preceding evening.

Arriving at Lynden, the home of M. Arriving at Lynden, the home of M. A. Hamilton, one of our nominees for Congress, and the stamping ground of Comrade O'Neil, one of the speakers, a warm welcome was accorded the propagandists. That night Lynden people, a good audience, were treated to such a Socialist cannonading by gunner O'Neil as few people receive. Many came miles to hear Socialism explained and went home fully satisfied. At this place Comrade Sutton left, and bighearted Joe Pym carried the party to hearted Joe Pym carried the party to Sumas, where on Tuesda meeting was held. The hall was small, necessitating a few to stand, and that all were interested is shown by the fact that, though the speaking lasted until considerably after 10 o'clock, all stayed, including those who stood, until the close of the meeting. From Sumas, on the following day

the speakers were driven to Nooksack by Mr. Will kich, a Republican, but one who was much interested in our speakers' talk and who would not re-ceive a cent for hauling them to Nook-

The meeting at Nooksack was a suc cess from every point of view. Several questions were asked and promptly answered to the satisfaction of all-even the questioners. Among these were Editor J. H. Jones, of the Nooksack Reporter," a Republican paper, who when answered expressed that he neither required further answer nor desired further dispute.

desired further dispute.

From Nooksack to Deming was but a short train ride. Here a splendid meeting was held in the school house, several ladies being interested attendants. We might say here, however, that there were quite a goodly number of ladies present at nearly every meeting held.

From Deming to Wickersham part of the journey was made on foot and part by rail—except as to Comrade Beck who walked the entire way. The Wickersham audience was good, when it is considered that Wickersham has only a small population, and so silent during the discourse that a pin could have been heard fall if dropped.

The party walked from Wickersham to Blue Canyon, arriving a little after noon. As fierce a storm as comes to these parts broke about 6 o'clock—just before the meeting and lasted all night. It stopped many from coming as most expected should cross Lake Whatcom, which would have been too dangerous.

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 3.)

THE PEOPLE.

at 184 William Street, New York

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BUCIALIST	VOTE 'IN	THE	UNITED
	STATES.		

In 1888 (Presidential)	. 3,068
In 1890,	
in 1897 (Presidential)	31,157
In 1894	
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1897	5,678
	Street management to the section of the

Inasmuch as great wealth is an Instrumen which is uniformally used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken, away from its possesors, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect in a different manner.

THOMAS SKIDMORE. New York, 1829.

THEIR FRUIT.

After lengthy conferences, the cotton mill owners in the principal cities of New England have entered into an agreement to curtail production: during three months the mills will curtail four weeks. In other words, so long as the agreement lasts, the mill hands will be placed on the shelve more than one week out of every four.

What such shelving means to the shelved is evident. To them it means more pinching. Neither have they any choice. The same social system that robs them in such wholesale manner that a stoppage of work means pinching to them, brings about the same conditions in all the other industries. And that social system has for its props the Republican and the Democratic par-

By their fruits you shall know them, The two political parties in control keep the workers down to wageslavery. These may live or must starve not as they are willing to work, but as others, the capitalist class decrees. When this class has stored away a larger quantity of plunder from the workers, than it can dispose of, then the workers, having produced too much must starve. Thus the fruit of Democratic and Republican rule is that labor is the father of want, the more the worker works, all the more he is exposed to want.

Such a rule is insane, it is perverse, it is criminal; it is the act of sanity, of sense and humanity to tear it down.

On the 8th of next month the census of intelligence, morality and humanity, on the one hand, and of ignorance and crime, on the other, will be taken.

The Socialist Labor party alone is the party of civilization; all others are the parties of rapine with unthinking camp-followers.

ARE THEY NOT BOTH ONE? Truly did Carnegie say some time

ago to his British friends:

"Do not take elections in the United States too seriously. The insults bandled by the opposing candidates, the charges exchanged mean nothing. After election the two meet, shake hands and laugh."

In the Legislature of New York a law was passed under which any workingman may at any time be pronounced a tramp. A workingman has no "visible means of support" unless he is working. He is robbed too much for it to them constantly. As soon as he is thrown out of work, he now comes under the denomination of "tramp": he is not working and has no visible means of support. Thus the capitalist will be enabled to secure labor arrested as "tramp," at a good deal less than he does to-day!

This law was passed unanimously, all the Republicans, and all the Democrats voting for it!

Is it not natural that, after election, they should shake hands and laugh at the folly of the workers?

But the Socialist Labor party will seen make them laugh at the wrong ends of their mouths.

The Virginia comrades have started in Richmond a local organ of the party —"Justice." In the course of its salu-

"Justice." In the course of its salutatory it declares:

The conclusion is inevitable that the tolices have been duped into the support of the robber class by shrewd and designing tricksters, as it is not reasonable to suppose they would knowingly and willingly vote themselves into political obliquity or debase themselves to the economic condition or cabage-brads, to be valued according to the law of supply and demand. When cabbage is plentiful, cabbage is cheap; and the same law applies to labor. That this condition exists with our cousent we are free to admit; but we claim that this consent has been and is obtained because we have been led into accepting as true and just things that are deceptive and unjust. Hence it shall be the mission of "Justice" to throw the search-light of investigation into the dark corners of the political and economic fields, and without fear show up the viliainous designs masqueraded in the garb of fair play; and while we do not impugn bad notives to all the political and labor leaders who have aided in landing labor in the quarmire in which it is floundering to-day, this helicf shall not previat us from scrutinizing all propositions involving the interests of keller, as it does not soften the pangs of hunger to know that the hunger was the result of ignerance on the part of those bringing it on. Only the truth can make us free, and only Secial teaching; in politics and economics, show up true in analysis. tatory it declares:

SANIAL'S CHALLENGE.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898. MR. T. J. BRADLEY,

Tammany Candidate for Congress, New York. Sir:-In the light of your past record. both as a candidate and as a Congress-man. I take it for granted that you have nothing to say to the voters of the Ninth Congressional District. It is enough for you-and, as you fondly be lieve, it is enough for them—that you are again the nominee of Tammany Moreover, for reasons of his own that you MUST deem sufficient without inquiry. Croker expects you to be quite as dumb, if not quite as harmless, as any of his horses.

Your modest function as a prying tool of that political burglar was indeed well defined by yourself in a re-cent newspaper interview. In reply to the question, "Have you ever stated your views on the platform?" you said:
"I have never been asked. MY CONSTITUENTS DON'T WANT TO
KNOW. I am for my organization, for whatever it wants, no matter what or

In challenging you to a public debate, I therefore fully realize that you can-not well afford to meet the candidate of the Socialist Labor party. My pur-pose, in fact, is rather to emphasize your own confession of abject suberviency, coupled as it is with a brutal "your constituents."

It is hardly possible that you may honestly entertain for the intelligence of the people such contempt as you cynically profess. It is hardly credible that the rising vote of the Socialist Labor party in this district may have taught you nothing. For the past eight years this vote has steadily doubled at every Congressional election. Start-ing with less than 600 in 1890, it grew to more than 1,100 in 1892, reached 2,200 in 1894, and became 4,400 in 1896; so that a further doubling of it this time would send you to the rear in the company of your Republican opponent and fellow servant of the plutocratic power. Manifestly, the number of those who WANT TO KNOW and who, knowing, vote accordingly, is fast becoming greater than the number of those who, happy in their misery and ignorance, are still depended upon to give you a second term of blind servil-ity to the double-headed devil of Crokerism and Capitalism.

It is, indeed, in the fitness of things that this district should be the first to repudiate and cast away the misrepre-sentatives that Capitalism is now forcing upon the working class through the instrumentality of its odious politi cal machines. There is not one spot of equal size on the face of this planet where so much human flesh is ground into wealth by the exploiters of labor. Right here we must come to find the sweating system blooming in its most repulsive and pestilent form. Right here we must come to find a most industrious population packed into rickety, filthy, squalid tenements at the rate of 640 per acre. Are you aware, Sir, of what this rate means? Are you aware of the misery, suffer-ing, disease and mortality which it imand, disease and mortally which it im-plies? Are you aware of the fact that at this rate the whole population of the United States could be crowded within the boundaries of Greater New

This is, Sir, the district which you have misrepresented in Congress and which you aspire to misrepresent again. Its voice there should be mighty. It should be heard from there throughout the land and awaken every workingman/in America to a sense of class-consciousness and class solidarity. But where and when did you speak out the grievances of its people? Where and when did you even so much as mildly propose a merely palliative but honest measure for its relief? When and where did you not, on the con-trary, and the skinners and sweaters of the working class in securing more plunder by silently voting for or fail-ing to oppose laws intended to confer upon them greater privileges and

I challenge you, Sir, to reply to these questions. And if within forty-eight hours you do not agree to meet me in public debate the Socialist Labor party will see to it that a copy of this chal-lenge, together with what I might say in such a debate concerning the fraudulent State and National Issues with which the Capitalist Class, through its Democratic and Republican bunco-steering agencies, hopes to once more bamboozle the working people, be placed in printed form in the hands of every voter of this district.

I remain, Sir, most bitterly and

rightly.
Your Socialist opponent.
LUCIEN SANIAL.
A chanllenge was also sent to the
Republican candidate.

PROPAGANDA.

(Continued from page 1.)

A small meeting was held, however, and the ones present heard the news of Socialism gladly.

From Blue Canyon the return was made to Whatcom by boat and street The trip had occupied eight days. and when our speakers got back they found themselves billed for another meeting at home. And that evening in New Whatcom K. of P. hall, they spoke to an appreciative audience of about 200 people. To night they speak at Fairhaven again, which will be the "round-up" of the tour.

A great deal of literature was disseminated, and subscriptions to THE PEOPLE and "New Charter" were taken everywhere the speakers went.

Look for results from this work after the November election.

SECTION WHATCOM.

The English translation of Karl Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 75 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

LITHOGRAPHERS, ATTEN-

Your economic condition is so bad that the need of improvement through organization must be evident to all of

you. The following few facts will, therefore, prove of interest to you: There is now in process of growth, an organization of lithographers that is endeavoring to unite all branches of lithography into one body, with mutual rights and duties. This organization is not dominated by Republican or Democratic machine politicians. It is not pledged to the support of either the policy of protection or free-trade; and, consequently, it is not an appendage to either the Republican or Democratic party. It is not dominated by the old trade union idea, that the ignorantly understood interests of one branch of any craft must be protected at the ex-pense of the other branches; and that the unskilled of that craft have no pights and interests which the skilled are bound to respect and protect. It is not dominated by the old trade union idea that industrial evolution does not evolute; that old trades unionism is the solution of the problems of capital and labor; and that the interests of capital and labor are identical. This organiza-tion, on the contrary, is governed by the democratic decisions of its memthe democratic decisions of its members, all of whom are opposed to the so-called issues of protection and free-trade, believing them to be frauds, and of no benefit to the laboring classes. It is governed by the belief that im-provement in the condition of labor is only possible through the thorough or ganization and mutual aid of all labor, regardless of branch and trade divisions and interests, or of sex, color, creed, nationality, and geographical boundaries. It is governed by the belief that industrial progress has rendered old trade union methods obselete: that trades unionism, unaided by the control of the public powers, viz., the militia, judiciary, legislative and executive functions of the State, through a class-conscious political labor party. can effect no solution of the problems of capital and labor; that the of capital and labor are not identical. as strikes prove; and never will be until trade unionism aids a class-conscious political labor party in securing control of the powers of the State, for purpose of converting the private capital of the country into collective capi-tal, thus making it, not an instrument of class expropriation and enslavement, but of social improvement and

Lithographers, join this organization and unite all branches and countries: Hold not aloof from one another be-cause your branch may appear to be in a better condition then that of the other branches, or your country than other countries. The air is full of experiments that, if successful, will alter such conditions upon short notice. . The automatic feeder will affect feeders Rotary and multi-color presses will affect transferrers, provers and press-men. Aluminum plates will affect stone-grainers and grinders. Photoprocesses already affect the artists: while the concentration of capital in the industry, which promises to be ac-celerated by such inventions, will ar-

fect us alk Will you be split up into hostile fac-tions and waste your time on protec-tion and free-trade, which do not affect mined by the supply and demand of labor, which is always being changed, to your detriment, by such inventions and concentrations as those mentioned above, right within the limits of your own country?

Will you fool away the remainder of your lives, chasing the will-o-thewisp of old trade unionism in the darkness of modern industrial conditions?

Will you not strive for a change that will be a change, and not the unvoluntary action of a class that is economically perishing amid an abundance, an overproduction, such as the world has never witnessed before? If you will, then join the above organization, declare yourselves in favor of its prin-ciples, and pledge yourself to promote them to the best of your ability and condition.

Forfurther information and litera-ture call on or address, Wm. Brower, Secretary Socialist Trade & Labor Al-liance, Room 96, 26 Duane street, Man-hattan Borough, Greater New York,

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

64 East Fourth Street, N. Y.

maire'
Frederick Engels, "The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844"

Paul, Latargue, 1.0)
erty" Aveling, "The Student's
Loo Marx'
Belfort Bax, "The French Revolu-

Beifort Bax, "History of the Paris Commune," with an appendix: "The Cifil War in France," by Karl Marx Belfort Bax, "The Religion of Social-Belfort Bax, "The Ethics of Social-

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The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Watchers, on the Watch!

To THE PROPLE.—A conversation I had last night with a Republican election in spector, located in the 16th A. D., limpels me to give the comrades the benefit of the warning he gave to me. Said he in substance:

spector, located in the 16th A. D., impels me to give the contrades the benefit of the warning he gave to me. Said he in substance:

"It hope the Socialists will man every Election District in this Assembly District with good men to act as watchers. An important part of their duty will be to see to it that Ehrentreu, the Republican candidate for the Assembly, gets the benefit of every vote that he polis? This is odd, is it not? But let me explian: Ehrentreu is defeated; the Republican nanchine knows that; but it wants to keep the Socialist candidate out; it will credit Hoffman with as many Ehrentreu ballots as it can; in that way it hopes to accomplish its purpose even if it thereby elects a Democrat. Now, if the Socialist watchers are wide awake and firm, they can not only have every vote cast for their own candidate counted, but they can prevent Hoffman's getting votes that he did not poll Ehrentreu votes), and in that way they will keep Hoffman's vote down; if they don't, Hoffman will be counted in: if they don't, Hoffman will be counted in: if they don't, Hoffman will be counted in: if they do, then ten to one, he is beaten by the Socialists.

"Now, I want you to know that very few are the sets of Election Inspectors where all four are crooks. In most every set you will find someone who wishes at least to see an honest count; in some cases you may even find a secret Socialist among them. But such men could not prevent fraud. If one or more of the other Inspectors want to commit a fraud upon the Socialists, unless the Socialist watcher is a good man then all the honest inspectors will feel greatly relieved. Whatever their orders may be to commit fraud upon the Socialist watcher watches well, none of our political bosses can blane us for not doing a thing that the Socialist watcher would report and send us to State prison for doing. You see how important good Socialist watchers are all around; their presence helps your friends among the Inspectors, and it keeps your enemies among the Inspectors, and it keeps

Turning to Socialism in Nebraska.

Turning to Socialism in Nebraska.

To THE PEOPLE.—We have issued a manifesto to the voters and had 3,000 of them struck off, and are doing what we can to make a showing in this State. I spoke at Hastings, G and Island, Kearney, and Lexington to about 50, 50, 100, and 10 people respectively on the evenings of Oct. 12, 13, 14 and 15, and found conditions quiteripe at Grand Island, and Kearney, more especially at Grand Island, where I ran across some old members of the Social Democracy of Germany.

At Klerney my andience was the largest that has assembled there this fall to listen to a political speech. I was told Porter, the Demo-Pop candidate for Secretary of State, and the candidate for Attorney-General, I believe, on the Republican ticket had both spoken there about a week before to not more than 50 people.

At all points I was given the closest' attention, At Grand Rapids during a talk of one and a half hour not one left the hali; and at Kearney not more than a dozen, and these were those who came in late.

Shall hold several meetings in and around Lincoin and hope to be able to speak at Omaha and South Omaha, also as Wahoo, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, and Beatrice. The condition of the public mind is such their charms.

Free silver and protection have lost their charms.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 20.

At "Prosperity Bills" Home.

At "Prosperity Bills" Home.

To THE PEOPLE.—It might interest the comrades throughout the land, to hear, how the Socialist movement is progressing in the home of "Prosperity Bill." This, the 18th Congressional District of Ohlo, is comprised of the counties of Stark, Columbiana and Mahoning. The following Sections of the party are in working order, viz.; Canton and Mahoning. The following Sections of the party are in working order, viz.; Canton and Manssillon in Stark, Salem and Rutler in Columbiana, and efforts are being made to re-organize Section East Greenville in Stark East Liverpool in Columbiana, and Youngstown in Mahoning.

Comrade Samiel Borton, of Butler, is nominated for Congress, and we secured 755 signatures to his nominating petition, which was filed Oct. 6. Stark and Columbiana have full county tickets in the field, and prospects for an increased vote are very encouraging.

Section Canton has now 20 members in good standing and has held several meetings on the Public Square. Comrades Diager, Steer and Hayes. of Cleveland, have been with us, but Dinger's meeting was knocked out by a' heavy rain. Comrade Steer spoke to a fair crowd, some time in September, while Comrade Hayes addressed an assemblage of about 400 on Oct. 1. But in our opinion the best work has been done by Comrade Katz, of New York, who was with us C.t. 8 and 9. On Saturday, Oct. 8, Comrade Katz addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd on the Public Square. After the meeting men were heard to express themselves, that it was the best exposition of the principles of the S. L. P. they ever heard.

of the principles of the S. L. F. they ever heard.

The next day, Sunday, the same Comrade spoke to about 50 Bohemians (including five ladies), who listened until the end and asked many questions; and we do not hesi-fate to recommend Comrade Katz as an

fate to recommend Comrade Katz as an earnest, able and aggressive exponent of Socialism. We will hold some Ward meetings, using our local speakers, and are also making arrangements to have Comrade Bonsall and Borton, besides getting another speaker from Cleveland for Saturday, October 22.

Comrade Dinger visited Massillon, East Greenville and North Lawrence and the miners of the two latter places were well pleased with his remarks. Comrade Bonsall, of Salem, has been in East Liverpool, Salineville and other places in Columbiana County, having very good meetings, and Dinger also spoke in Youngstown on Oct. 1, evidently with good result. Taking every succuraging, and we hope to make the old McKinley district the banner district in the State.

Now, comrades, in order to have our votes.

McKinley district the banner district in the State.

Now, comrades, in order to have our votes counted on November 8, it is necessary to have watchers at the polls wherever possible, therefore we urge upon all, Sections and members of the party to attend to this matter, and no doubt the result of the elections will be a material increase in our vote, which was about 670 in this district in 1897. Comrades, roll up your sieeves, and hustle until the closing of the pells, and let the prospects in the 16th New York Assembly District give us renewed courage. Section Canton holds regular discussion meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m., at the hall, 115 X. Piedmont street, and all readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to attend and bring their friends along. THE PEOPLE is being sent to about 30 addresses at the expense of the Section, which will have committees out to visit these people and solicit their subscriptions.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ISth Ohlo District.

The Milford, Ct., "Citizen" Nailed Some More.

Some More.

To THE PEOPLE.—Your use of the "deadly paraile!" in last week's PFOPLE very effectively turns the guns of the Milford "Citizen" against itself; but in the quotation from that paper there is a piece of disingenuousness on its part which ought not to go unnoticed. The "Citizen's editor says: "Our opinions of Socialism in the abstract are held by the entire population of the United States, less 55.673 avowed Socialists out of a total population of over 75.000.000 people."

It will be noticed that for the purpose of minimizing the Socialist strength, the editor compares 55.673 Socialist VOTES with a total population of 75.000.000 people. On this basis it would appear that the Socialists constitute only seven hundredths of one per cent, of our whole population.

Now, in the first place, the editor's estimate of 75.000.000 as our total population is a gross over-estimate. The census population in 1890 wis 62.000,000. The increase of population for each year of the decade

1880-1890 was practically a million and a quarter: at the same rate of increase the population in 1897 (the year of the Socialist vote of 55.673) would have been somewhat over seventy million, but on account of the known falling off in immigration, it could not actually have been so large by nearly a million. It is therefore safe to say that our editor is over five million out of the way on population.

In the second place, the total presidential vote in 1896 was 13.923.578. Allowing for increase at the normal rate it would have been in 1897 about 14.280.091. Comparing this with the Socialist vore, it appears that the latter was four tenths of one per cent, of the total vote, instead of seven hundredths of one per cent, as the sapient editor would have his readers believe. Moreover, in this estimate the middle class may be left out of account, the Socialist stren tabeing among the workers whose families average larger, so that the proportion of Socialist, individuals to the total population is greater than that of Socialist voters to the total vote. Take this in connection with the fact that 1897 was not a Presidential year, and it becomes apparent that five tenths of one per cent is not too high an estimate of the proportion of Socialist individuals to the total population. In other words, the editor should have compared 350,000 with 70,000,000. He would have then been nearer the mark, in fact substantially correct and would be welcome to my satisfaction be, might get out of such an estimate of the proportion of Socialist individuals to the total population. In other words, the editor should have compared 350,000 with 70,000,000. He would have then been nearer the mark, in fact substantially correct and would be welcome to my satisfaction be, might get out of such an estimate of the proportion of Socialist individuals in the satisfact on the signers an analysis similar to that above given, it appears that the Socialist strength in 180 No mater how we turn the "Citizen's' language, it fails to hold water; in th

himself. Whether the editor's statements are due to ignorance or to ill littent, they are characteristic of the loose thinking and the bad faith of many.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.

Honest Labor Repudiates Stool-Pigeon Labor in Syracuse.

Pigeon Labor in Syracuse.

To THE PEOPLE:—The dominant parties of this city realize that the growing restiessness of the working people will so in deprive them of their position as servants of capitalism in political government, and during the last two years they have placed a labor fakir on their ficket, believing that by so doing they can still retain their power. This year the Republicans have nominated Edward B. Sabine, a garment worker, for Member of Assembly in the Third District, which is composed mostly of proletarians. This fakir is heralded everywhere as the representative of labor, although he has not received the indorsement of a single union. But the gospel of new trades unloulsing the permeating the Garment Workers Union is concerned, in the following resolution last Thursday night:

"WHEREAS. After carefully perusing the

the following resolution last Thursday might:
"WHEREAS, After carefully perusing the Republican and Democratic platforms, and failing to find any pledges or promises for the betterment of the working class; be it "RESOLVED. That we, Local Union No. 123, United Garment Workers of America, indorse and do all in our power to further the interests of the Socialist Labor party as the only party that promises to better our conditions."

This is now No. 1 for Mr. Sabine.

as the only party that property our conditions."

This is now No. 1 for Mr. Sabine.

T. C.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 22.

Suggestions for Propaganda. To THE PEOPLE. As we are now in the midst of a campaign I would like to offer two suggestions which I think would aid

midst of a campaign I would like to offer two suggestions which I think would aid us a good deal.

The first is that at all our open air meetings subscription blanks for THE PEOPLE: the given out, on these blanks should be printed a few lines showing the advantages of subscribing for the paper. I have been to many meetings and have not yet found at one of them any comrade selling or even giving away THE PEOPLE: the speakers seldom mention it in their speeches, and a stranger would never know that we have such a thing as a proper, it is for this reason that I say blanks ought to be given out. In the first place, this would show us whether our meetings are doing any good and how much. You could give away or set hand, in it; I think that by getting subscribers for our paper we do more than be selling books. First, because those who buy the books will perhaps not understand them as well as they would understand the articles in the paper; (2) a book is more divisional to be subscribers for our paper we do more than a recent book; (4) a man who reads only a book will perhaps not understand the articles in the paper; (2) a book is more divisional to be subscriber to sell them a two cent paper than a ten cent book; (4) a man who reads only a book will perhaps know a lot about "Socialism," but he cannot know about the different things that the capitalist class are always doing, or be as practical in an argument as the man who reads the paper as

different things that the capitalist class are always doing, or be as practical in an argument as the man who reads the paper as well as the book.

There are many more reasons that could be brought forward to show why we should try to sell the paper more than a book, but these few facts that I have mentioned, I think, are sufficient for the present.

My next suggestion is rewarding the "Red Button". I say that any comrade who is able to uphold the principles of Socialism should wear the button. Some say it is too flashly, but as we do not wear it for decorative purposes, but for propaganda, this objection does not hold. I think it is one of the best means of propoganda that we have.

one of the best means of propoganda that we have.

There are a good many people that have never heard of Socialism nor the Socialist Labor party, and when they see the button they are anxious to know what it means. I know at least a dozen comrades who are now members of the party who owe their conversion to Socialism to the "Red Button"; they having seen it in the cont-lapel of some comrad- and asking the comrade what it meant were instructed as to its meaning and are to-day good active Socialists—all through the "Red Button".

Rut if they still decline to wear it, there is another thing they-can wear and that is the Arm and Hammer pln. This pin is not too showy and nobody need be ashamed to wear it, as you can have it made in gold.

not too showy and nobody need be ashained to wear it, as you can have it made in gold, silver or whatever metal you want, and is an ornament as well as a means of propaganda. In the days of buttons and plus of all descriptions, from the patriotic one down to the political, no Socialist should be afraid to show his colors.

As to the objection that they would be discharged by their boss, should he find them wearing it, I will say that anyone who is in such danger does not need to wear it in the shop or factory, but should see to it that he wears it all the time that he is outside his place. Anyhow, half of this talk about getting discharged for wearing the button is a dream or a piece of imagination.

I hope all the comrades will take these

imagination.

I hope all the comrades will take these two suggestions and act upon them at once. As there are no side issues to fool the voters this campaign we must work so as to make the politicians jump and shiver with fright when they see our vote this fall.

New York, Oct, 23.

Forging Ahead in Missouri.

rorging Anead in Missouri.

To THE PEOPLE.—Our boys have been working and we have formed a new Se t on at Webb City, Mo., to be known as "Webb City Section" and started it off on the right road with 17 charter members. Jasper county now has two Sections, Joplin and Webb City. Total membership of county, 34; with prospects of doubling after election.

F. C. WILLIAMS.

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 23.

A Debate in New Bedford.

A Debate in New Bedford.

To THE PEOPLE.—On last Friday evenling, Oct. 21. Mrs. M. Moore Avery delivered
an address in City Hall. After the address
questions were called for, and a local man
with a bad record in past strikes, but now
a "philanthropist" with wheels in his head,
asked her to prove some of her statements.
He handed her a pamphlet and asked her
to defend it. She said she would defend
anything she said herself, but would not
agree to defend a thing she had not read.
The man was: bound to have a chance to
show his ignorance so he asked her if she
would debate the statement which she had
made that the working class produce 4 in
value and receive in return 1 in value. She
agreed, and arrangements were immediately
made for the debate. It was advertised in
the evening paper and drew the best andience ever had in the North End. There
were quite a number of the middle class
and professional men present and they were
carried away with her manner of reasoning.
Of course, it was just what the most of the
party members expected after hearing somany Socialist speakers, and reading scientific Socialist hierature. At the close of the
meeting, a vote was taken and the negative (Continued on page 4.)

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN. Brother Jonathan-Have you regist-

Uncle Sam-Bet your life!

B. J.-And you will vote sensibly, I

trust?

U. S.-Bet yer life, again! B. J.-Bejabbers that means one

more vote for the Dimmicratic party! U. S.-It does, eh? Does it? Not

much, it don't! B. J.-Do you mean to tell me that, with all your experience of that bloody Republican party, you are going to vote

or it again?
U. S.—Say I did, would that be more stupid than for you to go on voting for that equally bloody Democratic party? B. J.—How can you say it is "consily B. J.—How can you say it is "equally bloody"?

U. S .- Because it is!

B. J.—No. it aint!
U. S.—It isn.! Let's see. Here is the Democratic platform (showing it to him); and here is the Republican (holding it up). Read them. Look at them. What says this Democratic platform. them. What says this Democratic platform? It charges the Republican party with having done this, and having don that, and having done the other, and it charges it with not having done this, and not having done that, and not hav-

ing done the other;—
B. J.—And those charges are true.

U. S.—Every one of them. B. J.—Well, there you have it!

U. S.—But mind you; ONE thing this Democratic platform does not charge the Republicans with, and that ONE thing is the most important of all. B. J .- And what is that? U. S.—Let me "Yankee" you by answering a question with another: You

knew Billy Tweed?
B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—Suppose I charge him with having a bottle-nose, Bright's disease of the kidneys and ignorance of the French language;—all that would have been true, eh?

U. S.-But all that would have been of little importance; the important thing would have been to charge him with being a corrupt politician. Now, what would you think of the man who would have charged Billy Tweed with not being a beauty, with not being healthy, with not knowing French, and said nothing about his corruption? B. J.—I would say that he would have

omitted the most important item.
U. S.—No more?
B. J.—Isn't that enough?

U. S.-No. He would thereby show that he APPROVED of Tweed's corruption. Now to answer your original question. When the Democratic party enumerates the deeds of the Republicans that are to be condemned, and if don't mention other deeds that means

that it APPROVES of them.

B. J.-Well, even so.

U. S.-Now, then, by condemning some of the acts of the Republicans and not saying a word against the Republicans for sending the militia and military, and the gatling guns on paper against the workers, the Democratic party attests that it APPROVES of such acts; its approval makes it identical with the Republicans on the only question that can interest us workingmen. It shows that it has no fault to find with the sending of the strong arm of the State against us every time the capitalists force a conflict upon us. It shows that the Democrats would do the same thing, and, indeed, they have done so. It shows, therefore, that the one party is as bloody as the other. You bet yer life, I'll vote sensibly:—S. L. P. straight from top to bottom.

Two Souls.

Written for THE PEOPLE by Philip Jacks

You sons of toll, when you march up In line to cast your votes; Think for yourselves, and don't be led Nor driven there like goats: The parties that bamboozle you With promises unture, But scheme, for their own benefit, To steal your toll from you.

Two souls with but a single thought; Two hearts, as one, that beat,
While working out their fiendish schemes The working class to cheat.

Chorus:

But you, in numbers, have the strength Against them all to stand And for yourselves win victory Both permanent, and grand: But vote for your own interests, Vote for your class to win, Vote out the class that steals your tell

And vote your own class in. Chorus: Two souls with but etc., etc.

You cannot name a single thing The "Reps" or "Dems" have done To benefit the working class,— Then put them on the run:— The power they hold is yours by right, Just take it while you may, Or pretty soon they'll scheme to steal Your sacred vote away.

Chorus: Two souls with but etc., etc.

Join with the party of your class, Stand up, and vote like men, These parasites are gnawing you, Stamp down your foot on them! When at the polls you cast your volume.

Let this your motto be,—

"I'll vote the ticket of my class,
I'll vote the S. L. P."

SOCIALISM.

(Continued from page 1.)

necessary to the employment of the

"Now Dives daily feasted and was gorgeously arrayed— Not at all because he liked it, but because 't'was good for trade, That the people might have calico he clot.ed himself in silk;

and surfelted himself on cream that

and surfeited minisch on cream that
they might have more milk,
He fed five hundred servants that the
poor might not lack bread,
And had his vessels made of gold that
they might have more lead;
And e'en to show his sympathy with
the deserving poor

the deserving poor He did no useful work himself that they might do the more."

Instead of the expenditure of the rich being a benefit, the truth of the matter is that the more they devour and waste, the harder the laborers will waste, the harder the laborers will have to work. Every article of luxnry has to be paid for, not in money but in labor. Every glass of champagne at \$8 per bottle; every diamond thara sparkling in a various hair; every day spent in idieness by anyone, or what is just as bad every day spent in unpro-ductive labor has to be paid for with the sweat and tears of the poorest of the common people. It is stated as a literal fact that many of the artificial flowers worn at balls are actually stained with the tears of famished and exhausted girls. Nothing on earth can be produced without labor. The more the rich and leisure classes are stimuthe rich and leisure classes are stimulated to gluttony and extravagance, the harder somebody else will have to work. Far from laborers starving unless employed by the rich, they would under a co-operative system all be doing useful instead of unproductive work. In this great Republic every adult male now engaged in producing necessaries is probably supporting twenty people who are doing nothing or who are supplying luxuries to those who are doing nothing. Is it to be who are doing nothing. Is it to be wondered at then that, while vast numbers are engaged in supplying the whims and superfluities of the rich, thousands, who make necessities, are nousants, who make necessities, are in a condition akin to starvation? Release this multitude of workers from their slavery to the rich; set them to some useful and necessary employment, and all will have happy homes; all will have warm clothes; all will have plenty of food; all may have and do the thousand and one things

which now only the rich can afford. CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

Many of you have probably wondered what Christian Socialism really means. I think that I can tell you. A Christian Socialist is a Christian learning a portion of his own religion, and if this be so, scientific Socialists are teaching him what that portion really is. And this reminds me of a story of the civil war: When the emancipation proclama-

tion was first promulgated in New Orleans, the colored people could not understand how it was that they were ree. A colored minister, finding it im-possible to convince his flock went to General Butler, then in command of the Northern forces, and asked him if he would come to the church and tell the "folks" that they were actually free. General Butler consented, and on arriving at the place of worship he on arriving at the place of worship he was presented to the assembled congregation in this somewhat startling fashion: "I tol' yo' yo' wuz free," exclaimed the pastor, "an' now this gen' man has come to tol' yo' agin yo' is free. Yes, I know he's got a white skin, but I tell yo' he's got as black a heart as yo' or me." And that is what we Christians must remember. These we Christians must remember. These scientific Socialists have as black hearts as you or me. Though opposed by theologians, science has made re-ligion scientific. Though ridiculed by the churches, scientific Socialists are the forerunners of better things to come; are the forerunners of the fulfilment of the Law; are the forerun-ners of the economic dispensation. Economic science has taught us why the early Christian communities failed. Economic science has taught us why simple co-operation always fails. Economic science has taught us that cooperation, to succeed, must represent a complete monopoly. The post-office succeeds because it completely monopolizes one of the avenues of com-munication. And so it will be with every branch of human industry when as a complete monopoly it is placed un-der public ownership, and better still when as a universally complete and collective monopoly it passes under the control of the whole human race. St. Paul says: "The love of money is the root of all evil." But St. Paul

does not go far enough. Surplus value is the root of all evil. Its abolition forms the very ground work of the Christian religion. Upon its abolition depends the freedom and safety of the working classes. Let us look at it from a religious point of view. However it be explained, Christianity has a close connection with Judaism, and the religion of Jesus cannot be con-sidered without regard to the religion of Moses. Now the Mosalc legislation of Moses. Now the Mosaic legislation was given from Sinai by the voice of God himself. This included two dispensations, the one spiritual, the other conomic. These in our times are referred to as the two duties, the one sward God, the other toward man. Of the two laws, the economic law or dispensation, included the observance of the Sabbatical year and the year of Jubilee. The Sabbatical year are provided for the doing away with all surplus value every seventh year. The year of Jubilee, besides proving a practical solution of many of the most perplexing questions concerning the right of property in land, offered a guard against its accumulation in the hands of great proprietors. If there is a fundamental protection. against its accumulation in the hands of great proprietors: If there is a fundamental principle upon which Christianity is founded it is on the basis of the fulfilment of the Law. Christ himself said that he came to fulfil the Law. Some uncertainty exists as to what Christ really meant. Now while he did not refer to the whale of the Mosaic legislation and it is curtain he referred to something greater and more perfect, still, we have his programme or platform drawn up for us by the Prophet Issiah. 'this proclaimed the year of

Jubilce and the Day of Vengeance from our God. In an address deliver-ed some years ago by Professor Heary Drummond, entitled the "Programme which which of Christianity," and with which everyone interested in Socialism should be familiar, we find the follow-ing passage. Drummond had been picturing that scene from Jewish history where Christ entered the church in Nazareth and read to the people the venerable fragment from the 61st Chapter of Isaiah. Writes he: "One note in this programme jars with all the rest. When Christ fend from Isa-iah that day He never finished the passage. A terrible word, Vengeance, yawned like a precipice across His path; and in the middle of a sentence He closed the Book, and gave it again to the minister, and sat down." A Day of Vengeance from our God-these were the words before which Christ paused. When the prophet pro-Christ paused. When the prophet pro-claimed it some great historical fulfil-ment was in h.s mind. Had the people to whom Christ read been able to un-derstand its ethical equivalents, He would probably have read on. For, so understood, instead of filling the mind with fear, the thought of this dread Day inspires it with a solemn gratitude. The work of the Avenger is a necessity. It is part of God's philanthropy. For I have but touched the surface in speaking of the sorrow of the world as if it came from people dying. It comes from people living. dying. It comes from people living. Before ever the Broken-Hearted can be healed a hundred greater causes of suffering than death must be destroy-ed. Before ever the Captive can be free a vaster prison than his own sins must be demolished. There are hells on earth into which no breadth of Heaven can ever come; these must be swept away. There are social soils in which only unrighteousness can flour-ish; these must be broken up. And that is the work of the Da of Ven-geance. When is that day? 1: is now. Who is the Avenger? Law. What Social Law, Natural Law. What Law? Criminal Law, Sanitary Law, Social Law, Natural Law. Wherever the poor are trodden upon or tread upon one another; wherever the air is poison and the water foul; wherever want stares, and vice reigns, and rags rot—there the Avenger takes his stand. Whatever makes it more difficult for the drunkard to reform, for the children to be pure, for the widow to earn a wage, for any of the wheels of prog-ress to revolve—with these he deals. Delay him not. He is the messenger of Christ. Despair of him not, distrust him not. His Day dawns slowly, but his work is sure. Though evil stalks the world, it is on the way to execu tion; though wrong reigns, it must end in self-combustion. The very nature of things is God's Avenger, the very

story of civilization is the history of Christ's throne," THE PRESENT CONFLICT.

If you have followed my argument as regards surplus value, you will have seen that owing to the curse of its accumulation, to the curse of its misappropriation, and certainly in its present form to the curse of its existence, the working classes are not only deprived of the value of fully half their labor. But through the inexhorable law of free competition they are threatened with still further de-privation. Let me emphasize this point in touching upon the uses of wealth. In the world of commerce not only are two classes warring against each other over the command of surplus value, but worse than this the indi-vídual members of those classes are fighting one against the other. In the free and open field of competition employers are forced to produce and sell as cheaply as possible. At the same time laboring men multiply; machinery and invention enable fewer and fewer to do the work; men fall from other classes to Help swell the num-bers of the unemployed. Hence, on the one hand, we find capitalists closely watching their wages bill. To them no recurrent item of expenditure is more pressing; no item of expenditure admits of less delay; no item admits of less compromise, and wages form an item that cannot be met by drafts on the future. Every dollar a month paid to a thousand men is twelve thousand dollars a year or good interest on a quarter of a million of dollars. To employers, then, any reduction of wages is always desirable. On the other hand, we find laborers keenly alive to the necessity of saving their families from starvation. The spectacle presented may be likened to Doré's great painting of the "Deluge." There we have pictured for us by a master hand, men struggling and striving, we find men falling over each other in this anxiety to secure the same job. I am told by contractors that so great is the competition in Los Angeles that some of the buildings are actually contracted at a loss. As a result, my friends, the workers in this country are rapidly sinking into an ocean of destitution. They are an ocean of destitution. They are rapidly falling to the position of their fellows in Europe where wages are placed at a point which will support and renew the lowest form of human life needed for turning out the requisite grade of work.

ASCENDENCY OF CAPITAL. But let us go further. Looking over

the whole field of industry in Europe and Asia as well as America, we find that many causes are co-operating to give to capital a tremendous ascendency. In the first place, there is so much more of it. As we have already seen, while the use of machinery increases fast, the number of workers increases faster. In the second place, this enormous increase of wealth gives those who possess it a crushing ad-vantage in competition. The little in-dustrial wants a profit of 20 per cent. to repay him for his labor, while the syndicate with thousands of shareholders is content with 10 per cent.; and, if it borrows on first mortgage bonds, can put up with 6 or 8 per cent. And lastly, under the present system the capitalist, by his command at once of associate labor, and of brain power (also of mixed labor). and of ready money, does the work better. His machines are better made, his foremen are more carefully picked, his materials include fewer rejected places. The world is asking for big things, and without the capital, which enables workers to await results, big things cannot be completed. What is the use of a little man or an association of little men trying to build an ironclad which costs millions and is not finished in two years.

Nor is the truth sufficiently recognized that capital has virtually de-clared war against labor. The time has come when capital, as now organized, cannot afford to shorten hours or to increase the amount paid to labor. Capital, therefore, stands solid as a fortress against what it unreasonably calls the "overweening claims of la-bor." Look at the indications. The strike and the boycott are no longer feared. Capital has sworn to down them both. In the last great strike— the strike of the working engineers in England-though millions were involved, capital for months stubbornly refused to acceed to the demands of labor. The masters determined, cost what it might, that in the end it would becheaper to crush the rising demands of the workers. With what result? The working engineers were clearly beaten in the struggle, and the strength of capital in its relation to industry was increased to an unfore-seen degree. And so in the case of the recent newspaper strike in Chi-Rather than give way to the de mands of the stereotypers, no one knows at what cost, both in the pres ent and future, every large newspaper in Chicago temporarily ceased publi-cation. My friends, this amounts to war pure and simple. If capitalists can' grit their teeth together in this way and refuse to make any concession to the producing classes, in a short time they will be enabled to de-mand concessions, concessions which under the present system the workers cannot refuse.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH. Now let us look at the result. The wealth of Crossus was estimated at eight millions of dollars, while seventy American estates under the competi-tive system have reached the average value of thirty-five million dollars each. In Manhattan Island alone there are 1,103 men who possess an aggregate of perhaps ten thousand millions of dollars. Some of these colossal fortunes have been accumulated by the simple process of sitting still and per-mitting the tollers of the metropolis to enhance the value of real proprety. Thomas G. Shearman states that in forty years we shall see the advent of the billionaire. But it is only fair to Mr. Shearman to add that he believes the danger will be seen ere that, and that the billionaire's coming will be prevented. The rich, though forming only nine per cent. of the population, possess seventy-one per cent. of the national wealth. Dividing the country into four classes, the poor, that is over 40,000,000 of the people, represent fifty-two per cent, and possess five per cent, of the total capital. In other words, one-half of the population carn the major part of the wealth by the sweat of their brow, and under the competitive system enjoy the pri-vileges of only five per cent. of the results.

The reason for this is that under the present system the rich grow richer and the poor poorer. Each year the extreme rich are willing to earn small-er dividends and the poor are asked to take less and less in the form of

To illustrate the workings of compe tition, imagine a shrewd and careful business man coming to Los Angeles with \$100,000,000. Imagine him seek-ing investment for that vast sum. In the first place, he would monopolize the loaning of money on first-class mortgages. Where some loaner of small means was receiving from five to eight per cent. he would be willing to accept three and four per cent. As a result the small loaner would be forced to use his money in some other way. Let us assume that he opens a retail store. In the meantime our mil-lionaire would soon find that he could not employ all of his money in making loans. In looking over the field, he discovers that a department store is earning large dividends from quick sales and small profits. Let us as-sume that he opens one, and as a consequence the small loaner is driven to the wall. Now where will the latter go? He falls to one condition of our unskilled workingmen and has to compete with such in seeking a mere subsistance. This is what great fortunes, monopolies, trusts, and the competitive system are doing all over the United States to-day. This is why the tantly in their hoardings, and labor is forced to their hoardings, and labor is forced to accept lower and lower rates of pay. This is why so much attention is being given by thoughtful men to the study of Socialism. This is why it is said, already 7.000,000 of our people believe that the combination of the many is shortly to supplant the combination of the few nation of the few.

The story is told of a prisoner who was asked: "And if you had only employed your great ability in some honest line of life, don't you think you could have had just as much success?" "More," admitted the confident man, "there isn't half the competition in an honest life." And so collectively men will be enabled to lead honest, manly and industrious lives, for under So-cialism there will be no competition.

But let us face the alternative, I have attempted to demonstrate to you that under the competitive system the progress which we see round us is tending more and more to separate society into two classes. More and more do we see increase the accumu-lations of the great milionaires, more and more are these same millionaires, more and more are these same millionaires confronted with an enormous and growing mass of proletarians. But worse than all this these owners of capital have the control of the marcapital have the control of the markets. They own practically all the tools and requisites of production. Here in this free Republic they have possession of the railways, the telegraphs, the newspapers, and in nearly every case of all natural monopolies. All this vast power rests in their hands, and if they learn to combine, and driven by the same relentless law which under the competitive system is enslaving us all, they needs must combine,—if I say they learn to combine, if they learn to make common cause. if they learn to make common cause they will be as powerful as ever were the feudal barons in the middle ages, In fact they will be far more powerful, because, after all, barons had individual souls, barons were always

liable to be behealed, and hence barons were more tangible opponents.

MAY CAPITALISM BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE?

Now I ask you, is it right, is it just, is it in accordance with the common sense of the American people, that this state of things should continue? More than all this is it business? Talk about charity! Talk about your Stanford University! Your Mills' Hotel! Talk about a few dollars that fall un-consciously from the hand of wealth! Talk about your soup-houses and sew-ing societies, and your poor little ef-forts in the missionary line in the worst part of your town! And this while men are starving and others are earning an irregular seventy-five cents and a dollar and a half a day! You call this charity, do you? I don't. I want to differ with you, for I believe there is no charity like business. Business gives work to labor's count-less hands. Business wipes the tears from the eyes of the widows and or phans. Business dimples with joy the cheek of sorrow. Business puts a roof above the heads of the homeless. Business covers the land with happy homes. We want no plutocratic philanthropy; we want no golden calf, nor gilded philosophy; above all we want nothing of Carnegie's gospel of wealth. We want business! Wind and wave are our servants;-let them work! Steam and electricity are our slaves;— let them toil! Let all the wheels whirl; let the shuttles ply; fill the fur-naces with flame. Let them glow! Let me tell you that the smoke arising from the tall chimneys of great plants is the only cloud on which has ever been seen the glittering bow of American promise. We want work! And I tell you my sympathies are with the men who work, with the women who weep. I know that labor is the Atlas on whose shoulders rest the great superstructure of civilization, and the great dome of science, adorned with all there is of art. Labor is the gerat oak. Labor is the great column. Labor with its deft and cunning hands and intellect has created countless things of use and beauty. Labor sustains the world. Labor is capital. I want to see labor receive its full share. I want to see capital civilized, and how can capital be civilized until labor becomes intelligent enough to settle all its question in the high court of reason. And le me tell the workingmen here to-night: "You" will never nelp yourselves until you realize that capital must be placed under collective rather than under in-dividual ownership and control. You will never help yourselves until you realize what Socialism really is. You have work to sell and you must learn that it would be far better to sell it to the nation and receive full value for your time, than to sell it to an indi-vidual, who will pay as little as he may and who with the surplus value will enslave you with the product of your own toll."

'Lives of poor men of't remind us, Honest men don't stand a chance. The more we work there grow behind us

Bigger patches on our pants.

On our pants, once new and glossy. Now are stripes of different hue. All because the rich grow richer And won't pay us what's our due.

Then let us all be up and voting, Cast your vote! however small, Or, when the white of old age strikes

We shall have no pants at all."

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

There is quite as much truth as bad poetry in those lines. Perhaps they bring us fact to face with a condition rather than a theory, but the condition is becoming so common that it is bringing many to face the theory of Socialism. Now what is Socialism? Socialism has been defined as "the fixed principle, capable of infinite and changing variety of form, and only gradually to be applied, according to which the community should own land and capital collectively, and operate them co-operatively for the equitable good of all." If I have made my all goods this content and the state of the stat self clear this evening, you will realize that this is not an emotional scheme for a "more equitable distribution of property." You will realize that this is not an idealist's effort toward an impossible perfection. You will realize that SOCIALISM IS NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN A HARD-HEADED PRACTICAL PLAN OF NECESSARY RELIEF. As we live to-day, we are slaves to a system be we rich or be we poor. To create a new dispensation, to change the con ditions of all, to either control or do away with the evil of surplus value is not only the aim of Socialists, it is the object upon which all thoughtful minds are centered. Having all these facts in mind, a

New York preacher recently uttered a note of warning. Said he: "The era of combination has opened. All business is concentrating. In this massing of capital, there is coming to be an absolute domination over the wage-worker over the life of the State it. worker, over the life of the State it-self: Yet, this movement is natural and necessary. It is in the line of economic progress. The real question concerning it is. Can these new orders grow a soul within it—a spirit capable of mastering these monster powers, and using them, not for self-agand using them, not for self-ag-grandizement, but for human service. If it cannot, there is a revolution ahead worse than any the world has hitherto known. If it can, there opens an era of boundless beneficent progress. This is a question of religion.
It is the old need of an ever fresh faith and hope and love."
The tendency of capital to combine its forces was foreseen by Karl Marx.

To quote Marx' own words: "Along with the constantly diminishing num-ber of the magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this process of transformation, grow of this process of transformation, grow the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this, too, grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in numbers, and disciplined, unit-ed, organized by the very mechanism of the process of capital production itself. The monopoly of capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, which has sprung up and

flourished along with and under it. Centralization of the means of produc-tion and socialization of labor, at last, reach a point when they become in-incompatible with their capitalist inte-gument. This integument is burst asunder. The knell of capitalist private property sounds."

That is to say, according to Marx, the state of things will become at length intolerable; there will be an archy in production accompanied by constantly-recurring commercial crisis; and the incapacity of the capitalist classes to manage the productive forces being made manifest, public opinion will at last come to a head. The organized workers will in some way become possessed of the means of production, transforming them into public property and socialistic production. public property, and socialistic production will beneeforward become possible. The transformation supposed to be effected in the latter stages of the movement is thus described by Frederic Engels:
"With the seizing of the means of

production by society, production of commodities is done away with, and, simultaneously, the mastery product over the producer. in social production is replaced by sys-tematic, definite organization. The struggle for individual existence disappears. Then, for the first time, man, in a certain sense, is finally marked off from the rest of the animal king dom, and emerges from mere animal conditions of existence into really human ones. The whole sphere of the conditions which environ man, and which have hitherto ruled man, now under the dominion and control of man, who now, for the first time, becomes the real conscious lord of Nature, because he has now become master of his own social organization. • • • It is the ascent of man from the kingdom of necessity to the kingdom of freedom."

And I may add the Kingdom of Heaven. Ah! my Christian friends, with Engels' words ringing in your ears, recall for a moment what Christ's problem really was when he came futo the world. Think of it as you read—not of the surface world, but of the world as it is, as it sins and weeps, and curses and suffers, and sends up its long cry to God. Limit it if you like to the world round your door, but think of it-of the city and the hospital and the dungeon and the graveyard, of the sweating shop, and the pawn shop and the drink shop; think of the cold, the cruelty, the fever, the famine, the ugliness, the loneliness, the pain. And then try to keep down the lump in your throat as you take up His programme and

"To bind up the broken-hearted: To proclaim liberty to the captives: To comfort all that mourn: To give unto them-

Beauty for ashes,
The oil of joy for mourning.
The garment of praise for the
spirit of heaviness."

• • • Men repudiate Christ's religion because they think it a small and limited thing, a scheme with no large hu-man interests to commend it to this great social age. I ask you to note that there is not one burning interest of the human race which is not represented here. Christ's purpose was to enlist all human aspirations on behalf of some definite practical good. The carrying out of His scheme he entrusted to man and it is the supreme glory of humanity that the machinery for its redemption should have been placed within itself."

Ignorant of its religious significance; ignorant of its social significance; ignorant of its economic significance there are those who say a dream of universal brotherhood is nonsense, but to the Socialist, in the words of Georg

"It is Life to come, Which martyred men have made more

glorious For us who strive to follow. May we

reach That purest heaven, be to other souls The cup of strength in some great

agony, Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure

Beget the smiles that have no cruelty Be the sweet presence of a good dif-

And in diffusion ever more intens So shall we join the choir invisible Whose music is the gladness of world."

fused.

My friends, when we shall have established Socialism we shall have demolished the existence of surplus value. When we shall have estabvalue. When we shall have estab-lished Socialism we shall have brought about a change in the "arrangements and institutions of society which will constitute a revolution greater prob-ably than has ever taken place in hu-man history." When we shall have established Socialism we shall have healed a hundred greater causes of suffering than death. When we shall have established Socialism we shall have established Socialism we shall have destroyed a vaster prison than our own sins. When we shall have established Socialism then shall we have brought "good tidings to the poor, healing to the broken-hearted, deliverhealing to the broken-hearted, deliver-ance to the captive, sight to the blind, liberty to the oppressed," and then shall we be enabled to say, "This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears."

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION: Now what are the common people to

do? None know better than they that revolutions are creatures of chance, None know better than they that a resolution may prove a two-edged sword. Socialism and anarchy have nothing in common, and scientific Socialists are opposed to sanguinary revolution in any form. What, then, are the workers to do? They have nothing to hope for under the competitive system but in-creasing misery both for themselves, for their wives, and for their children. The people realize that they are sitting on a living volcano. The people know their condition better than you, my friends, youwho live off the product of their labor; you who live in your com-fortable homes created by their toil; you who worship in your upholstered churches supported by their efforts in the burden and heat of the day. They know their condition because they feel the daily warnings of cold and hunger. But what are they to do? As I have

already said, "no man standing under our fing should follow after the fife and drum of a party unless that party represents some principle he wishes to uphold. He should say to himself, I am a free man, and I will discharge the obligations of an American citizen with all the intelligence I possess." The common people must join together politically and follow

"Some great cause, God's new Mes-siah."

They must follow the guiding hand of the great prophet of the new, the economic dispensation. They must follow the lead of that master mine the great tribune of the people. They must band themselves together as a class and overcome every obstacle in the field of parliamentary conflict. They must enter the new Canaan led by the spirit of Karl Marx, the father of scientific Socialism of scientific Socialism.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide

In the strife of Truth with Falsehood,

In the strite of Truth with Falschool,
for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah,
offering each the bloom or blight.
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and

the sheep upon the right.

And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt that darkness and that light."

As I said in the beginning, I ask As I, said in the beginning, I, ask nothing of you except that you will help to preserve the institutions of the Republic. But how, my friends, how can you help to preserve those institutions unless you support the only party which, in the largest sense, stands for the principle of liberty, the principle of equality and the principle of fraternity. Personally I do not care whether you yote for the candidates of the Socialist Labor party or not, but economically Labor party or not, but economically and as a matter of principle I say vote for every man on the ticket from the lowest to the highest. Do not be afraid to vote for men who do not expect to be elected. These men are not politicians. These men are not running af-ter office. These men are fighting for a principle. These men are making sacrifices of which you and I know nothing. These men hold the same relationship to the brotherhood of man as did the Christians under the Roman Empire. Had the early Christians hestiated before the fury of a Roman mob, Christian nations would not now rule the earth. Should scientific Socialists hesitate, you, or in any case your children or grandchildren, will be un-able to see the fulfilment of the Law, will be unable to say: "AT LAST WE ARE FREE."

But more than all this, economically But more than all this, economically, I want you to join the Socialist Labor party. The Socialist Labor party has the enthusiasm of youth. The Socialist Labor party knows the wants of the jeople. The Socialist Labor party is the pioneer of progress. The Socialist Labor party is the only party making sacrifices for principle. The Socialist Labor party is the forerunner of the economic dispensation. The Socialist Labor Party promises to be the glory Labor Party promises to be the glory of the United States. Do as I ask you, join the Socialist Labor party. Join the party whose prayer is:

"God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith
and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill:

Men who possess opinions and a will Men who have honor—men who will not lie: Men who can stand before a dema-

gogue,
And damp his treacherous flatteries
without winking!

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog. In public duty and in private think

ROTTEN-RIPE.

(Continued from page 1.) "Honor, who hath it?" Truly it has

"Honor, who hath it?" Truly it has no place in the Senate where the drunken Quay holds place and into which Wanamaker is generally believed to be willing to make his entrance on strictly "business methods"! In Wanamaker's speech to at least 3.500 people on Friday night hast he said the day was coming when the working classes would elect men to Congress from their own ranks. Congress from their own ranks. He is right, but they wont elect on "business methods." During Wanamaker's last Senatorial campaign a meeting of busien in his interest was called at the Bourse. Amongst the speakers was a labor fakir named Steward, a union weaver of some sort from the union weaver of some soft from the mill district. After several merchants had spoken he was called on, but no sooner did he begin to speak than a change was apparent in the audience. A sort of a chill ran through the room. Disgust was clearly manifest. "Who is he?" I asked of one of the big carpet manufacturers. He told me, and then manufacturers. He told me, and then another big manufacturer said to me: "He is entirely out of place here." This was plainly a fact. His bosses had paid his expenses to travel up through the mining counties and organize the miners for "good government," but they did not want him to harangue capitalists. That was not what he was paid for. These labor fakirs, workers of the workers, are worse than their employers and this man Stewart "peremployers and this man Stewart "perona non grata" to them.

I learn that in a few days the United

I learn that in a few days the United Gas Improvement Company will gobble up the Chicago gas works. Thomas Dolan, president of the company, and John Wanamaker are negotiating for the purchase, it is said, and their agent is Street Car Magnate Yerkes, of Chicago. A number of years ago, 20 or more, a man named Marcer, a city treasury employé, and Yerkes, then a broker on Third street, were in collusion to use city funds. They were tried sion to use city funds. They were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to jail. When his time was out Yerkes went to when his time was out Yerkes went to Chicago, where he now controls all the street car lines and is a multi-million-aire. "Business methods" did it. To eke out his fortunes Wanamaker has received the contract to furnish the Government with all its soap, having underbid a small manufacturer by a quarter of a cent a nound. "Business quarter of a cent a pound. "Business methods" like these would not add to the dignity of the national milloinaires' club at Washington. JAMES.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

received only two votes: one from a peannt politician and the other from a loy who thought he was funny.

I had a trik with Mrs. Avery after the meeting at the South End, and for the first time realized what a serious matter this movement is, and that the management has a greater responsibility upon them than many realize. They should featously watch all Branches especially young ones which show a rapid growth. These may easily be a stumbling block in the parties path.

New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 21.

The Field in Massachusetts.

To THE PEOPLE.—The activity of our comrades in Massachusetts can best be gaged by the fact that this year candidates have been nominated for offices that we

gaged by the fact that this year candidates have been nominated for offices that we never tackled before. Western Massachusetts no doubt takes the lead; Hampden County alone having one Congressman, two Senators and six Representatives in the field.

In the State there are six candidates for Senator in the field. Byron Efford of Revere, Louis Wolfson of Haverhill, John Duffy of Lawrence, Frederick Nagler of Springfield Moritz Ruther of Holyoke, and John Donovan of New Bedford.

In New Bedford the Democrats have made no nomination. The special election on May 30, where the S. L. P. rose so majes itically, having scared them out of existence. In 1876, there were 900 Democrats-in that district voting for Bryan. Our New Bedford comrade stands a good chance of being the first Socialist Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Debsists go on the official bellot as "Democratic Socialists."

M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 24. M. RUTHER,

Proletarians Lining up for the Class-Struggle.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section South Fork, of the S. L. P. was organized last week and bids fair to become a large and aggressive Section. The principal industry levels mining, and the miners seem to be thoroughly awake to the situation. A mighty protest will be entered against the present system and conditions at the polishers next month.

The people of this place were at first afraid of Socialism and disposed to cry it down. But a few of the comrades having located here, were determined to explain its meaning and principles and prove its worth. This was done through the medius of an educational society. As usual, when the true meaning of Socialism and the objects of the Socialist Labor party had been made plain to the wage-workers, prejudicemelted away like mist before the sun, and the workers took to it like a dock to water. The members of Section Nouth Fork to-day fully realise the dangers that mension them and are prepared to fight to a finish. The Democratic and Republican votes will take a shump next month.

The Eeducational Society, having in a great measure accomplished its mission, it was disbanded and a Section takes its place, composed of the same people, with the same objects at heart. But the Section enables us to avail ourselves of political action whereby we may snap the from yoke of tyrainsy and oppression, now bearing so heavily upon our shoulders. In other worst, the infant has grown to manhood.

About the time the organization was effected, we learned that Comrade John R. Root, of Pittsburg, and candidate for Congressman-at-Large, was in this vicinity. Straightway the comrades secured and billed him for Friday evening, Oct, 21. The comrade came according to arrangements; but the weather was so miserable that it caused some of our opponents to wear a broad smile in anticipation of a canile accurate for the meeting.

The Star Rand met the speaker and his escort at Krouse's Hotel, where the band rendered some excellent selections. Then the meeting was announced to take place in the hall, where the band

South Fork, Pa., Oct. 24.

Chelsea, Mass., on the Meaning of Governmental Intimidation In the State.

In the State.

To THE PEOPLE.—The following resolutions, adopted by Section Chelsen on the 1st of this month, were forwarded to all the four newspapers of Chelsea, but, as far as I know, they all suppressed them:
"WHEREAS, George R. Peare, of Lynn, the candidate of the Socialist Labor party for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, and Charles G. F. Claus, of Malden, candidate of the Socialist Labor party for Representative to the Legislature, were arrested in Central square, Malden, Sept. 15, ostensibly for disturbing the peace, but in reality to hamper the propaganda work of our party the Market State of the Socialist Charles of the Contral Square, Malden, Sept. 15, ostensibly for disturbing the peace, but in reality to hamper the propaganda work of our party of the State of the Sta

in central square, about in reality to hamper the propaganda work of our party; and
"WHEREAS. The Issue between the Socialist Labor party, on the one side, and the various capitalist and fake reform parties, on the other, is the question whether labor-power is, or is not, a commodity to be bought and sold at a price fixed by the laws imminent in commodity production;
"RESOLVED. That we commend the action of our comrades in Malden in bringing this issue clearly and publicly before the people, and we denounce the action of the representatives of the capitalist class in bringing up side issues to befog the minds of the people while they continue the disonnest process of exploiting the producing class by overpaying the employers and underpsying the employees:
"RESOLVEID. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the newspapers of Chelsea with a request that they be published, "CHELISEA SECTION S. L. P."

Maine Applauds New Bedford.

To THE PEOPLE.—How can we Socialist workingmen of our respective cities and towns place our inovement up on such a basis and in such a position that when election day shall have come again we can, like our fellow workers in New Bedford lead the political forces and thus immensely hasten the day of our emancipation and bring about that era of abundance and happiness we so much desire, and which to attain has caused us so much struggle in the past?

What has been the secret of our com-rades' success in New Bedford; and what

What has been the secret of our comrades' success in New Bedford; and what is the lesson to be learned from their efforts? Yet the reply is a simple one.
When their fellow workers were upon strike (futile of necessity) they seized the opportunity of showing them that they were doomed to defeat in a struggle conducted upon the economic forces alone, but that the very logic of that defeat must-compel them to resort to the weapon left them, vir., the ballot, and that as both old parties stood for the retention of the wage system, that they must support the only political party that was working for the overthrow of that very system that had brought about such a state of affairs that the secretary of their weavers' union, despite the fact that they had had both old parties alternately holding the relus of government, teatified before a committee of, and appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature to lavestigate (f) the causes that lead up to the cut down in wages then being imposed. 'that in seven years his wages had been cut 47 per cent.'

It was an easy case to prove that it was not pretection that should displace free or free silver instead of a gold stand-but the should of the competitive but the abolition of the competitive

system and in its place that re-organization of society that the Socialist Labor party proposed—the Co-operative Commonwealth. They showed that despite the fact that the workers had for years given their support to labor organization, pure and simple, that each struggle was given their support to labor organization, pure and simple, that each struggle was failure and they had only this result to show: "a cut of 47 per cent. In 7 years."

What an equivalent for their sufferings and tortures! And what did they do to the labor fakir?

Just what will and must be done to them all over this land. Showed the workers that their leadership had landed them into worse conditions and gave them flabor fakirs) an opportunity to (tals: represent their cause in the Legislature of the State. To pass legislatfon that was not worth the paper 'twas written upon and then not daring (of course being fakirs) to summon to constitutional the very law that he and his party had passed (supposedly) in behalf of the workers.

But they did more than show up his deception and ignorance: they did just what we must all do everywhere; take the forces from him, which is all that gives him the prestige he has and the power whereby he betrays them, by organizing the different branches of their trade into S. T. & L. Alliances.

Whenever he showed his head and raised his voice in protest against the S. L. P. of the S. T. & L. Alliances.

Whenever he showed his head and raised his voice in protest against the S. L. P. of course, he would have gone down anyway, but cowards as they all show themselves, they, in their stupidity, swung the very clubs that crushed their own skulls; and sait will go on with all of their kind, only we Socialists must cive them the opportunity (as above) to help hasten their ends themselves.

But this letter might have summed the fight up in New Beefford in shorter phrase, simply telling that they were agitating to a superlative drawn, and that they were ALL Fight. Fakir, parson charity dispenser. Republicans, Democrats, Deb

Things in Lynn, Mass.

Things in Lynn, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Lynn is now buckled down to business. Day before yes terday we made our nomination for our municipal election, we shall have a full ticket in the field.

We are putting up an excellent campaign, comrade Malloney, our candidate in the 7th Congressional District. Is hustling sly nights in the week. The Democratic candidate in this district is Lynn's famous "labor-loving" Mayor—"His Honor" Candidate Ramsdell, Quondam Rep-Poppy, now Demo-Reform labor fakir. This is-the man who rode irto office on the top of the Plant Lockout-Strike, and who after election go's over to a scah factory, hob-nobs with their capitalistic giblets and delivered a patriotic address. Their patriotism measures six stories high, and his bunkos by the number of votes he thinks he will catch. We will see that his bunkoship is brought to the people's notice.

We shall also see that the Rep candidate, "the confidence mare," has his share of popularity.

We commence this week to hold four meetings a week.
On the 24th we held a parade and public indignation meeting on the Common to protest against the Pana and Virden outrages and the arrest of Socialist speakers.

Have also arranged for a grand mass meeting the night previous to election.

CAMPATGN SECRETARY, Lynn, Mass., Oct. 25.

Work in Stoneham.

Work in Stoneham.

To THE PEOPLE.—Stoneham Section will hold meetings every night from now until election. The district around Stoneham is a large one and will repay tiliage. This year we shall hold two meetings in Wakefield. Next year we kope to have a Section there. We shall also blanket Wolrun, Melrose, Reading and Winchester with leadets and throw-away cards. We have already made things brisk in the towns around here, and the briskness is to increase in geometrical progression from now until November S.

Country towns are hard to work in, but should give the largest vote of any District the 7th Congressional District is composed largely of industrial towns and cities, and in Massachusetts.

Courades, there is no "good man for all to unite on" anywhere around, but if one doek turn up let us "unite" with both feet on his neck.

FRANK MAC DONALD.

Stoneham, Mass., Oct. 25.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

A. P. W., PROVIDENCE, R. I.-Cantor A. P. W., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Cantor did just what he was charged with—applaud Flower, and the matter was reported in the papers. He is now dodging. As to Carey, he voted for the appropriation for a new Armory. In THE PEOPLE, of last August 2s, you will find under "Correspondence" a letter from Section Haverhil, stating the matter, together with other Carylsms, very much in full. His excuss for voting for the Armory appropriation is that if he did not vote he would have been fined. As to the "inconsistency" that you mention, your point is well taken; but house-cleaning is not doable in one day. Just have patience.

P. K. CINCINNATI, O.—Your rejoinder to Mr. Bentham was not published because it was crowded out by matter from other contributors who had not yet received space, while you had.

C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Campaign matter—correspondents and articles—now have the right of way in preference to all other subjects, especially those of a speculative and controversial nature. Shall take up your interesting letter and show you your error after election.

W. P. J. S., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.— The clipping you sent does not contain the debate.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

16th Assembly District, S. L. P.

Monster Entertainment & Ball For the Benefit of the Campaign Fund -will be held on-

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1898

ARLINGTON HALL,

19-21 St. Mark's Place (Eight Street). Musle by L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A. Commencing at & p. m. sharp. Tickets, admit-ting one, 15 cents.

Comrades and Sympathizers assist the

16th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The speaker on this occasion will be Comrade Daniel De Leon, candidate for Assembly of the 16th Assembly District.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party aunouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Session of Oct. 25, with H. Stahl in the chair. Murphy, Brown and Kinneally are absent engaged in agitation. The financial report for the week ending Oct. 22 showed receipts, \$84.85; expenditures, \$20.29. The General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. sent a communication to the effect that \$25 had been appropriated by that body for the General Agitation Fund and that Comrade Murphy, the treasurer, would pay the amount.

that Comrade Murphy, the treasurer, would pay the amount.

Section Saginaw, Mich., reported to be in a healthy condition and gaining strength right along. Had a good meeting when Keinard was there. A communication received from Section Detroit was laid over until the report of Keinard, who is investigating the trouble there, is at hand. Applications were granted from new Sections in: Sau Bernardino, Cal.; Groveland, Mass.; Colfax, Mich.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

National Board of Appeals, S. L. P Pursuant to rules adopted, Section Detroit, Mich., is hereby called upon to submit its version of the controversy between Comrade M. Meyer and the Section at the earliest opportunity, and not later than four weeks from date of this issue, Comrade Meyer having requested a re-opening of the case.

ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

Ceneral Agitation Fund.

Total 8668.79
HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

An agitation meeting was held on Sunday, Oct. 16, at the Labor Lyceum, by the German Section of Wilmington, Del. Gustave Reinicke spoke in German, and Marcelus Waite, of Philadelphia, was the English speaker. A fair-sized audience was present. The Section intends to hold a meeting every four weeks.

Massachusetts.

Comrade Geo. R. Peare's, S. L. P. candi ate for Governor, tour through the State North Adams-Oct, 26,

Adams—Oct. 20.
Adams—Oct. 27.
Adams—Oct. 28.
Adams—Oct. 28.
Westfield—Oct. 28.
Springfield—Oct. 30.
Chicopee—Oct. 31.
Hoyloke—Nov. 1.
Northampton—Nov. 2.
Fitchburg—Nov. 3.
Clinton—Nov. 4.
Fall River—Nov. 5.
New Bedford—Nov. 6.
Comrade Peare will act as the S. C. C. agent. He will be provided with due stamps of whom Sections may purchase.
He will see that a collection is taken, Sections retaining one-half. Sections are requested to entertain the comrade, so as to save expense to the party. If you want to advertise your meeting, fill out blanks and return immediately.
L. D. USHER. Secretary.

return immediately.
L. D. USHER, Secretary.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

ADAMS.—Last Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, Sections North Adams, Adams and representatives of Section Pittsfield met at Comrade Koehler's Hall. Adams, for the purpose of discussing ways and means whereby the three Sections can help each other in the present campaign. Chairman, Comrade Stoeber, of Adams: remarks by Comrades Connors, Knott and Ryan, of North Adams, Kelly, of Pittsfield, and McKeown, of Springheld.

North Adams being the most favorable battleground with a full municipal ticket in the field, it is resolved that we centralize our strength there. Arrangements will be made for a grand street parade on Nov. 7, with a band, transparances, freworks, etc. Comrade McKeown has done good work in Pittsfield, Adams and North Adams, and it is hoped that Nov. 8 will show a large increase of Socialist votes.

Section Adams has again stepped into line and has come to stay this time, To work, comrades, let us show that we are men capable of acting a man's part in this great international movement.

C. STOEBER.

REVERE SECTION will hold a big public REVERE SECTION will hold a big public meeting this Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30. in the Town Rooms, at 4 p. m., Broadway. Every member is requested to bring his family. The speakers will be Joseph F. Malloney, our car 'lidate for Congress, Byron Efford, for Senator, J. Warren Green, for Representative, and Louis Wolfson of Haverhill.

Haverhill.

ATTENTION. BOSTON COMRADES!—District Alliance 10 will hold a public mass meeting on Sunday. Oct. 30, 10 a. m., at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street. The bakers, custom tailors and machinists will endeavor to increase their membership and D. A. 10 will explain the position of new trade unionism. Among other subjects discussed will be the introduction of the bread moulding machine in four Boston bakeshops and the logical answer of the bakers on this newest attempt to introduce laborsaving machinery.

A challenge was sent to the Boston Central Labor Union to debate the merits of old and new trade unionism with the District Alliance, but as we expected, they declined under some flimsy excuses. Pure and simplers will be welcome to take part in the free discussion.

HENRY WEHNER, Secretary D. A. 10.

New York.

Erasmus Pellens' tour:
Albany-Oct. 25.
Troy-Oct. 26.
Lansingburg-Oct. 29.
Amsterdam-Oct. 29.
Gloversville-Oct. 30.
Utlea-Oct. 31.
Sherbourne-Nov. 1.
Norwich-Nov. 2.
Syracuse-Nov. 3.
Rochester-Nov. 4.
Buffalo-Nov. 5.

NEW YORK CITY.—The 32nd, 33rd and 34th Assembly Districts will have a grand parade and massmeeting on Saturday, Noy, 5, 1898, at Sylvan Hall, 119th street and Second avenue. Comrades Daniel De Leon, Lucien Sanial, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. All comrades and sympathizers are requested to meet at 101st street and Second avenue to take part in the parade. RECEIPT .- For the Italian comrades we

have received: \$263.82
Previously acknowledged \$23.82
Section Passaic Co. N. J 18.45
Section Cleveland, 0 25
Section Passaic Co. second rate 7.50
Section Davenport, la 3.00 Total\$293.02

Pennsylvania.

Comrades throughout Pennsylvania are notified that no war tax is required on Watchers' Certificates issued by County Commissioners. Lot the polls be well J. MAHLON BARNES.

Rhode Island.

Pawincket municipal ticket: For Mayor—John W. Stevenson. For School Committee—Christopher C. Chalk, John H. Barker, Sarah J. Haslann.

Subscriptions for the "Workers' Repub-lic." the Irish Socialist weekly paper, are received at the Labor News Co. 64 £. 4th street, New York City. Subscription price for one year, \$1.50; for 6 months, 75 cents; single copies, 3 cents.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can

the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that he such that the exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, the controlled by the

whole people: but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production
must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct
opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the
alienation of public property, public franchises and pubne functions to that
class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy,
labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means

labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated,

that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of

labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production transportation and distribution to the and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we

present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2: The United States to obtain po ssession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to oper ate the same co-operatively under con-trol of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals the conditions of all land.

grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been 5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal to color, creed or sex. Election days to be right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. 20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective consti-

Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

First Anniversary and Ball given by th

Workman's Educat. Club of Chicago Saturday evening, Nov. 19, '98 at Uhlich's North Hall, 29 North Clark

Tickets 25c, for Gent and Ladies,
Tickets sold at door 25c, a person.
Chicago Socialists and Sympathizers, attend this festival! The proceeds are to be
devoted to establish a permanent headquarters on the South Side.

Every Wageworker

Is vitally interested in the economic problems of production and distribution. He must study economics; he must study Socialism, if he expects to act a man's part and do his share toward emancipating the working class from wage-slavery. A good way to learn is to read

THE TOCSIN The Northwestern Advocate of the

Socialist Labor Party

The Tocsin is issued every Thursday, under the direction of the S. L. P. of Minnesota, it will contain All the News of the Labor Movement from All the World.

You want it! Send for it. Subscription, 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months. Sample copy mailed free. Address THE TOOSIN

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21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Brook-lyn, Lectures on political, economic and social questions at the Club House, 887 Myrtle avenue, every Sunday evening. Myrtle avenue, every Sunday evening Regular meeting every first and third Monday. 36

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'rades and Societies Calenda

and other Societies (not exceeding five arill be inserted under this heading bereating the rate of \$6.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an antity of advertising their places of needs.

General Office, Socialist Trade and Labor Altiance: 23 Duans St., Sco. 96, New York City. tien. Secretary William L. BROWER. Fin. Secry-Treasure Parkick Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday Evening 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: M Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF NEW YORK. Meets at 2:3) every Standay afternoon at 64 E. 4th street. New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented Communications are to be sent to the Corresponding Secretary. Ernest Bohm 64 East 4th street, New York City. 22

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m the hall of Essex County Socialist (78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

ari Bahm Club (Musicians Union) Mocings every Fueday at 10 a m., at Saat 4th street, New York Labor Lycems Business Secretary: Frol.

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Secretary: Peter Stapia

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